The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1864. Vol. 37: No. 36.

The Bedford Inquirer

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Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.25 if not paid within three months, $2.50 if not paid within the year

Rates of Advertising.

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Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,
April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
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WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

JOHN LUTZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLAIM AGENT.

Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.
August 19th, 1864.—tf.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.
FIRST STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

DENTISTRY.

T. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.
Aug. 5, 1864.—tf.

C. N. HICKOK
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MULLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—tf.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR.
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. [apr.'64

Select Poetry.

THE SONG OF THE FARMER.

And pray be ready love, at eight o'clock.
You may tell of your beautiful cities,
Of buildings all gaudy and new,
Of pleasures, of joys without number,
Ah, yes, and it all may seem true;
But give me a life in the greenwood,
Kept free from the city's harsh strife,
For sooner than go from the country,
I'd rather scratch dirt all my life.

I'd rather awake in the morning,
And hear the birds' echoing song,
Than list to the din of the cartwheels
That rattle your gay streets along.
I'd much rather stroll through the greenwood
Than crush through our crowded Broadway.
Oh! give me a life in the country!
If I have to scratch dirt every day.

You may waltz with your belles and your beauties,
Or brass-buttoned swells at your balls;
You may pass every night at the concert,
Or with some dear friend, "making your calls"
You may live to the top of the fashion
(And fashion is only a lie!)
Ah! sooner than live in your fevers,
I'd rather scratch dirt till I die.

You may stay up all night at gay parties,
Nor leave them till daylight shall dawn,
And creep up to bed in the morning,
When I'm in the lot hoeing corn;
And when you awake about noontime;
When the sun shines so bright in the sky,
You will find, at the cost of a headache,
That your pleasure is only a lie.

MRS. HOOPER'S POEMS.—F. Leypoldt, of Philadelphia, has published, in a small volume of some hundred pages, "Poems, with Translations from the German of Geibel and Others," by Lucy Hamilton Hooper. We subjoin a few of the poems as specimens of the writer's power:

MY SONGS.

Goldne Bracken seien
Alle Lieder mir,

Bridges, golden bridges
Are these songs of mine,
O'er them Love doth travel
From my heart to thine.

And the wings of dreaming
Shall, in joy and smart,
Every night still bear me
To thy faithful heart.

ON AN OLD PORTRAIT.

Eyes that outsmiled the morn,
Behind your golden lashes,
What are your fires now?
Ashes!

Cheeks that out blushed the rose
White arms and snowy bust,
What is your beauty now?
Dust!

THE DUEL.

You need not turn so pale, love; I'm unhurt,
We quarrelled at the opera last night
About some trifle. Nay I scarce know what,
We men will quarrel for the merest slight.
We settled time, place, weapon on the spot!
Bois de Boulogne, this morning, pistols—well,
I fear that you are cold, you shudder so;
At the first shot my adversary fell.

Shot through the heart, stone-dead—nay, now don't faint!
I hate a fainting woman. Here's your fan:
A little water? So you're better now.
Pray hear my story out, love, if you can.
I think he uttered something as he fell:
A woman's name—I scarcely caught the sound:
It passed so quickly that I am not sure,
For he was dead before he reached the ground.

Ah poor de Bouvoy! Handsome was he not?
A favorite with the ladies, I believe,
They'll miss him sadly. More than one fair dame
Will o'er his sudden fate in secret grieve.
How well he looked this morning, as he stood
Waiting my fire with such a careless grace,
The breezes playing with his raven curls,
The sunshine lighting up his gay, bright face!

Suppose my hand had trembled! If it had,
I would have fallen instead of him. You're white
At the bare thought. Nay, here I am, quite well,
And ready for the opera to-night,
Ronconi plays, and I would like to see
"Marie de Rohan" once or twice again.
His acting as *De Chevreuse* is sublime;
How he portrays the jealous husband's pain!

All husbands have not such a wife as you:
Fair as the sun, and chaste as Winter's moon!
How very pale you still are, dearest wife!
There is no danger of another swoon?
How wrong was I to tell you I had fought;
I think you've scarce recovered from the shock.
One kiss upon your brow and then I'll go;

THE INTERVIEW WITH JEFF. DAVIS.

Col. Jaques and "Edmund Kirke" in Richmond.

The following narrative makes a part of an article in the September number or *The Atlantic Monthly*, and of a closing chapter of a new volume entitled "Down in Tennessee," by Edmund Kirke, about to be published by Sheldon:

IN RICHMOND.

The next morning after breakfast, which we took in our room with Mr. Javins, we indited a note—of which the following is a copy—to the Confederate Secretary of State:

SPOTTSWOOD HOUSE, RICHMOND, VA.,
July 17, 1864.

"HON. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

"Dear Sir:—The undersigned respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis.

They visit Richmond only as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are acquainted with the views of the United States Government, and with the sentiment of the Northern people, relative to an adjustment of the differences existing between the North and South, and earnestly hope that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves may open the way to such *official* negotiations as will result in restoring PEACE to the two sections of our distracted country.

"They therefore ask an interview with the President and, awaiting your reply, are

"Truly and respectfully yours."

This was signed by both of us; and when the Judge called as he had appointed, we sent it—together with a commendatory letter I had received on setting out from a near relative of Mr. Davis—to the Rebel Secretary. In half an hour Judge Ould returned, saying:

"Mr. Benjamin sends you his compliments, and will be happy to see you at the State Department."

We found the Secretary—a short, plump, oily little man in black, with a keen black eye, a Jew face, a yellow skin, curly black hair, closely trimmed black whiskers, and a ponderous gold watch-chain—in the northwest room of the "United States" Custom House. Over the door of the room were the words, "State Department," and about its walls were hung a few maps and battle-plans. In one corner was a tier of shelves filled with books,—among which I noticed Headley's "History," Lossing's "Pictorial," Parton's "Butler," Greeley's American Conflict," a complete seat of the "Rebellion Record," and a dozen numbers and several bound volumes of the "Atlantic Monthly,"—and in the center of the apartment was a black-walnut table, covered with green cloth, and filled with a multitude of "State Papers." At this table sat the Secretary. He rose as we entered, and, as Judge Ould introduced us, took our hands and said:

"I am glad, very glad, to meet you gentlemen. I have read your note, and"—bowing to me—"the letter you bring from ——. Your errand commands my respect and sympathy. Pray be seated.

As we took the proffered seats, the Colonel drawing off his "duster," and displaying his uniform, said:

"We thank you for this cordial reception, Mr. Benjamin. We trust you will be as glad to hear us as you are to see us."

"No doubt I shall be, for you come to talk of peace. Peace is what we all want."

"It is, indeed; and for that reason we have come to see Mr. Davis. Can we see him, Sir?"

"Do you bring any overtures to him from your Government?"

"No, Sir. We bring no overtures and have no authority from our Government. We state that in our note. We would be glad, however, to know what terms will be acceptable to Mr. Davis. If they at all harmonize with Mr. Lincoln's views, we will report them to him, and so open the door for official negotiations."

"Are you acquainted with Mr. Lincoln's views?"

"One of us is, fully."

"Did Mr. Lincoln, *in any way*, authorize you to come here?"

"No, Sir. We came with his pass, but not by his request. We say distinctly, we have no official, or unofficial authority. We come as men and christians, not as diplomatics, hoping, in a frank talk with Mr. Davis, to discover some way by which this war may be stopped."

"Well, gentlemen, I will repeat what you say to the President, and if he follows my advise,—and I think he will,—he will meet you. He will be at church this afternoon; so, suppose you call at nine this evening. If any thing should occur in the mean time to prevent his seeing you; I will let you know through Judge Ould."

Throughout this interview the manner of the Secretary was cordial; but with this cordiality was a strange constraint and diffidence, almost amounting to timidity, which struck both my companion and myself. Contrasting his manner with the quiet dignity of the Colonel, I almost fancied our positions reversed,—that, instead of our being in his power, the Secretary was in ours, and momently expected to hear some unwelcome sentence from our lips. There is something, after all, in moral power. Mr. Benjamin does not possess it, nor is he a great man. He has a keen, shrewd, ready intellect, but not the *stamina* to originate, or even to execute any great good or great wickedness.

After a day spent in our room, conversing with the Judge, or watching the passers-by in the street,—I would like to tell who they were, and how they looked; but such information is, just now, contraband,—we called again at nine o'clock, at the State Department.

Mr. Benjamin occupied his previous seat at the table, and at his right sat a spare thin-featured man, with iron-gray hair and beard, and a clear, gray eye full of life and vigor. He had a broad, massive forehead, and a mouth and chin denoting great energy and strength of will. His face was emaciated, and much wrinkled, but his features were good, especially his eyes,—though one of them bore a scar, apparently made by some sharp instrument. He wore a suit of grayish-brown, evidently of foreign manufacture, and, as he rose, I saw that he was about five feet ten inches high, with a slight stoop in the shoulders. His manners were simple, easy, and most facinating; and there was an indescribable charm in his voice, as he extended his hand and said to us:

"I am glad to see you, gentlemen. You are very welcome to Richmond."

And this was the man who was President of the United States, under Franklin Pierce, and who is now the heart, soul, and brains of the Southern Confederacy!

His manner put me entirely at my ease;—the Colonel would be at his if he stood before Cæsar,—and I replied:

"We thank you Mr. Davis. It is not often that you meet men of our clothes and our principles in Richmond."

"Not often,—not so often as I could wish; and I trust your coming may lead to a more frequent and a more friendly intercourse between the North and the South."

"We sincerely hope it may."

"Mr. Benjamin tells me that you have asked to see me to—"

And he paused, as if desiring we should finish the sentence. The Colonel replied:

Y'es, sir We have asked this interview, in the hope that you may suggest some way by which this war may be stopped. Our people want peace—your people do, and your Congress has recently said that *you* do. We have come to ask how it can be brought about."

"In a very simple way. Withdraw your armies from our territory, and peace will come of itself. We do not seek to subjugate you. We are not waging an offensive war, except so far as it is offensive-defensive,—that is, so far as we are forced to invade you to prevent your invading us. Let us alone, and peace will come at once."

"But we cannot let you alone so long as you repudiate the Union. That is the one thing the Northern people will not surrender."

"I know. You would deny to us what you exact for yourselves—the right of self-government."

"No, sir," I remarked. We would deny you no natural right. But we think Union essential to peace; and, Mr. Davis, *could* two people, with the same language, separated by only an imaginary line, live at peace with each other? Would not disputes constantly arise, and cause almost constant war between them?"

"Undoubtedly,—with this generation. You have sown such bitterness at the South; you have put such an ocean of blood between the two sections, that I dspair of seeing any harmony in my time. Our children may forget this war, but we cannot."

"I think the bitterness you speak of, sir," said the Colonel, "does not really exist. We meet and fraternize with each other; and I feel sure that if the Union were restored, a more friendly feeling would arise between us than has ever existed. The war has made us know and respect each other better than before. This is the view of very many Southern men; I have had it from many of them,—your leading citizens."

"They are mistaken," replied Mr. Davis.—"They do not understand Southern sentiment.—How can we feel anything but bitterness towards men who deny us our rights? If you enter my house and drive me out of it, am I not your natural enemy?"

"You put the case too strongly. But we cannot fight forever; the war must end at some time; we must finally agree upon something; can we not agree now, and stop this frightful carnage? We are both Christian men, Mr. Davis. Can *you*, as a Christian man, leave untried any means that may lead to peace?"

"No, I cannot. I desire peace as much as you do. I deplore bloodshed as much as you do; but I feel that not one drop of the blood shed in this war is on *my* hands.—I can look up to God and say this. I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve years I worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind: it would not let us govern ourselves, and so the war came; and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, *unless you acknowledge our right to self-government.* We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for Independence, and that, or extermination, we *will* have."

"And there are, at least, four and a half millions of us left; so you see you have a work before you," said Mr. Benjamin, with a decided sneer.

"We have no wish to exterminate you," answered the Colonel. "I believe what I have said—that there is no bitterness between the Northern and Southern people. The North, I know, loves the South. When peace comes, it will pour out money and means into your hands to repair the waste caused by the war; and it would now welcome you back, and forgive you all the loss and bloodshed you have caused. But we *must* crush your armies and exterminate your government.—And is not that already nearly done? You are wholly without money, and at the end of your resources. Grant has shut you up in Richmond.—Sherman is before Atlanta. Had you not, then, better accept honorable terms while you can retain your prestige; and save the pride of the Southern people?"

Mr. Davis smiled.

"I respect your earnestness, Colonel, but you do not seem to understand the situation. If your papers tell the truth, it is your capital that is in danger, not ours. Some weeks ago, Grant crossed the Rapidan to whip Lee, and take Richmond. Lee drove him in the first battle; and then Grant executed what your people call a 'brilliant flank movement,' and fought Lee again. Lee drove him a second time, and then Grant made another 'flank movement;' and so they kept on—Lee whipping and Grant flanking—until Grant got where he is now. And what is the net result? Grant has lost seventy-five or eighty thousand men, *more than Lee had at the outset*, and is no nearer taking Richmond than at the first; and Lee, whose front has never been broken, holds him completely in check, and has men enough left to invade Maryland and threaten Washington! Sherman, to be sure, is before Atlanta; but suppose he is, and suppose he takes it? You know the farther he goes from the base of his supplies, the weaker he grows, and the more disastrous defeat will be to him. And defeat may come. So, in a military view, I should certainly say our position was better than yours."

"As to money; we are richer than you are.—You smile; but, admit that our paper money is worth nothing—it answers as a circulating medium, and we hold it all ourselves. If every dollar of it were lost, we should, as we have no foreign debt, be none the poorer. But, it *is* worth something; it has the solid basis of a large cotton crop while yours rests on nothing, and you owe all the world. As to resources; we do not lack for arms or ammunition, and we have still a wide territory from which to gather supplies. So, you see, we are not in extremities. But, if we were,—if we were without money, without food, without weapons,—if our whole country were desolated, and our armies crushed and disbanded,—could we without giving up our manhood, give up our right to govern ourselves? Would *you* not rather die, and feel yourself a man, than live, and be subject to a foreign power?"

"From your stand-point there is force in what you say," replied the Colonel. "But we did not come here to argue with you, Mr. Davis. We came, hoping to find some honorable way to peace, but I am grieved to hear you say what you do.—When I have seen your young men dying on the battle-field, and your old men, women and children starving in their homes, I have felt I could risk my life to save them. For that reason I am here; and I am grieved,—grieved,—that there is no hope."

"I know your motives, Colonel Jacques, and I honor you for them; but what can I do more than I am doing? I would give my poor life gladly if it would bring peace and good will to the two countries; but it would not. It is with your own people you should labor. It is they who desolate our homes, burn our wheat-fields, break the wheels of wagons carrying away our women and children, and destroy supplies meant for our sick and wounded. At your door lies all the misery and the crime of this war, and it is a fearful,—fearful account."

"Now all of it, Mr. Davis. I admit a fearful account, but it is not *all* at our door. The passions of both sides are aroused. Unharmed men are hanged, prisoners are shot down in cold blood, by yourselves. Elements of barbarism are entering the war from both sides, that should make us—you and me, as Christian men—shudder to think of. In God's name, then, let us stop it.—Let us do something concede something, to bring about peace. You cannot expect with only four and a half millions, as Mr. Benjamin says you have, to hold out forever against twenty millions."

Again Mr. Davis smiled.

"Do you suppose there is twenty millions at the North determined to crush us?"

"I do,—to crush your *Government*. A small number of our people, a very small number, are your friends,—secessionists. The rest differ about measures and candidates, but are united in the determination to sustain the Union. Whoever is elected in November, he *must* be committed to a vigorous prosecution of the war."

Mr. Davis still looking incredulous, I remarked—

"You give no offence," he replied, smiling very pleasantly. "I wouldn't have you pick your words. This is a frank, free talk, and I like you the better for saying what you think. Go on."

"I was merely going to add, that let the Northern people once really feel the war—they do not feel it yet—and they will insist on hanging every one of your leaders."

"Well, admitting all you say, I can't see how it affects our position. There are some things worse than hanging or extermination. We reckon on giving up the right of self-government one of those things."

"By self-government you mean disunion—Southern Independence."

"Yes."

"And slavery, you say, is no longer an element in the contest?"

"No, it is not. It never was an essential element. It was only a means of bringing other conflicting elements to an earlier culmination. It fired the musket that was already capped and loaded. There are essential differences between the North and the South, that will, however this war may end, make them two nations."

"You ask me to say what I think. Will you allow me to say that I know the South pretty well, and never observed those differences?"

"Then you have not used your eyes. My sight is poorer than yours, but I have seen them for years."

The laugh was upon me, and Mr. Benjamin enjoyed it.

"Well, Sir, be that as it may, if I understand you, the dispute between your government and ours is narrowed down to this: Union or Disunion."

"Yes; or, to put in other words, Independence or Subjugation."

"Then the two governments are irreconcilably apart. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But, it is not so with the people. They are tired of fighting and want peace; and, as they bear all the burden and suffering of the war, it is not right they should have peace, and have it on such terms as they like?"

"I don't understand you; be a little more explicit."

"Well. Suppose the two governments should agree to something like this: to go to the people with two propositions says: Peace, with Disunion and Southern Independence, as your proposition; and: Peace, with Union, Emancipation, No Confiscation, and Universal Amnesty, as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'Yes,' or 'No,' on these two propositions, at a special election within sixty days. If a majority vote Disunion, our government is to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace. If a majority vote Union, yours to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace. If a majority vote Union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two governments can contract in this way, and the people though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of any two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let Lee and Grant, meanwhile, agree to an armistice. This would sheathe the sword: and, if once sheathed, it would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State, it might work; but, as it is, if one Sothern State objected to emancipation, it would nullify the whole thing, for you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote slavery out of South Carolina vote it out of Virginia."

"But three-fourths of the States can amend the Constitution. Let it be done in that way—in *any* way, so that it be done by the people. I am not a statesman or a politician, and I do not just know how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea—that the PEOPLE shall decide the question."

"That the *majority* shall decide it you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again."

"But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots."

"I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history shows that the majority rules or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who shall go before the Southern people with such a proposition—with *any* proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations of the South—could not live here a day! He would be hanged to the first tree, without judge or jury."

"Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged if he let the Southern people know the majority could not rule," I replied smiling.

"I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. Davis, also smiling most good humoredly. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every house-top in the South.

"But, seriously, Sir, you let the majority rule in a single State; why not let it rule in the whole country?"

"Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of States: or rather it *was*: it is now *two* confederations."

"Then we are not a *people*—we are only a political partnership?"

"That is all?"

"Your very name, Sir, '*United* States,' implies that," said Mr. Benjamin. "But, tell me, are the terms you have named—Emancipation, No Confiscation, and Universal Amnesty—the terms which Mr. Lincoln authorized you to offer us?"

"No, Sir. Mr. Lincoln did not authorize me to offer you any terms. But I *think* both he and the Northern people, for the sake of peace, would assent to some such conditions."

"They are *very* generous," replied Mr. Davis, for the first time during the interview showing some angry feeling. "But Amnesty, Sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime.—Confiscation is no account unless you can enforce it; and Emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves, and if you take care of them, you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war began. I was of some use to them; they never were of any to me. Against their will you 'emancipated' them; and you may 'emancipate' every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free! We *will* do it: if we have to see every plantation sacked, and every Southern city in flames!"

"I see, Mr. Davis, it is useless to continue this conversation," I replied; "and you will pardon us if we have seemed to press our views with too much pertenacity. We love the old flag: and that must be our apology for intruding upon you at all."

"You have not intruded upon me," he replied, resuming his usual manner. "I am glad to have met you, both. I once loved the old flag as well as you do. I would have died for it; but now it is to me only the emblem of oppression."

"I hope the day may never come, Mr. Davis, when I say that," said the Colonel.

A half-hour's conversation on other topics—not of public interest—ensued, and then we rose to go. As we did so the President gave me his hand, and, bidding me a kindly "good bye," expressed the hope of seeing me again in Richmond in happier times—when peace should have returned—but with the Colonel his parting was particularly cordial. Taking his hand in both of his, he said to him:

"Colonel, I respect your character and your motives, and I wish you well—I wish you every good wish I can wish you, consistently with the interests of the Confederacy."

The quiet, straightforward bearing, and magnificent moral courage of our "fighting parson" had evidently impressed Mr. Davis very favorably.

As we were leaving the room he added:

"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It would be useless to approach me with any other."

"It is so, Sir. Whoever tells you otherwise, deceives you. I think I know Northern sentiment, and I assure you it is so. You know we have a system of lyceum-lecturing in our large towns. At the close of these lectures, it is the custom of the people to come upon the platform and talk with the lecturer. This gives him an excellent opportunity of learning public sentiment. Last winter I lectured before nearly a hundred of such associations, all over the North,—from Dubuque to Bangor,—and I took pains to ascertain the feeling of the people. I found a unanimous determination to crush the rebellion and save the Union at every sacrifice. The majority are in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and nearly all of those who are opposed to him are opposed to him because they think he does not fight you with enough vigor. The radical Republicans, who go for slave suffrage and thorough confiscation, are those who will defeat him if he is defeated. But if he is defeated before the people, the House will elect a worse man—worse I mean for you. It is more radical than he is,—you can see that from Mr. Ashly's reconstruction bill,—and the people are more radical than the House. Mr. Lincoln, I know, is about to call out five hundred thousand more men, and I don't see how you can resist much longer; but if you do, you will only deepen the radical feeling of the Northern people. They would now give you fair, honorable, *generous* terms; but let them suffer much more, let there be a dead man in every house as there is now in every village, and they will give you no terms,—they will insist on hanging every rebel south of ——Pardon my terms. I mean no offence."

TRUE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Letter from General Truman R. Seymour.

The following letter from Gen Truman R. Seymour was written to Mr. Wm. B. Dodge, of this city:

MY DEAR SIR—You ask for my impressions of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy, and you shall have them. For the benefit of our cause I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land; that the confidence begotten of my three months' observations in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle; and I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same; every one of our men, whether from the jails of Charleston or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same story.

The rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this Summer from the last resources of the South.—From every corner of the land every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willing or unwillingly; and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of Hood's. Governor Brown told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter; but it was none the less truth.—Let me extract a few prominent statements from his proclamation of July 9, addressed to the reserved militia of Georgia:

"A late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States satisfies my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston's army which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal General upon our soil.

"But there is no need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of General Johnston. * * * And it becomes my duty to call on every man in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our homes and altars, and the graves of our ancestors.

"If the Confederate Government will not send the large cavalry force now engaged in raiding and repelling raids, to destroy the long line of railroads over which General Sherman brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat, with the loss of most of his army, the people of Georgia, who have already been drawn upon more heavily in proportion to the population than those of any other State in the Confederacy, must, at all hazards and at any sacrifice, rush to the front.

There must, indeed, have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant to the Potomac or the James; and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly.

The following is from a letter written by one rebel to another, that accidently fell into the hands of one of my fellow-prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I vouch:

"Very few persons are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife.

"They would end if they could; but our would-be rulers would take good care that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyranny and by the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end; and of sheer depletion it must end before long. We have had enough of want and woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows and orphan children in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. The men who, to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed and outraged people. Earth has no punishment sufficiently mete for their villany here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to scathe them hereafter."

There is certainly no small proportion of the Southern people—despite the lying declarations of their generals, as we had good occasion to learn—that only favors the progress of our arms, but that daily prays that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success.

They have had too much of despotism, not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence; but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not being acknowledged by foreign powers, more bitterly disappointed in their general expectations that Northern cowardice, or dissension, would secure their ends, but a single chance remains, and that is the result of our next election for President. If a Democrat succeeds to Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations and their Confederacy. They believe a Democrat will be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation; for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires. Is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that the remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.

Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a Democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. Their wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But I assure all who express that belief, that the North, as a mass, is as united as the South; that no Democrat could be elected on a peace platform, and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace, on the basis of a Southern independence, would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp post in front of his own Presidential mansion.

and sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continueing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges.—But if bounties be paid, let it be in Southern land, not in Northern gold, and armies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire to win the rule of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.—To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these indecisive campaigns, on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question continually arises, with touching force, why we do not overwhelm our enemies.

Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is so disappropriately less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, when we might well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure of a prolonged war can hardly be foreseen; the economy is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal. It will submit to such preponderance as we should show in every field.

Glance at the Summer's campaigns. If Sherman had but fifty or seventy-five thousand more men the South would be lost, because Hood would be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the Spring, with reserves of seventy-five to one hundred thousand men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of forty to fifty thousand men, rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the Confederacy from which she could never rise.

What folly, then, to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there. What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James, only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with Northern safety and honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparative trifling exertion of such effort as alone is worthy of the great North, and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly with good and true men, send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the Summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace. Of all Yankees the Southron most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven afield, upon negro owners, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighten policy can set aside the eternal decrees of the Almighty, who has planted no line of division between the Atlantic and the Western deserts—between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wises interests and holiest interest of our country.

It has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given—when vigor and hope are needful—that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you please, and I am very truly, yours.

TRUMAN SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.
To W. E. DODGE, JR., Esq., New York.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 2ND, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS
WILLIAM H. KOONTZ,
OF SOMERSET.
PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ALEXANDER KING.
OF BEDFORD.
LEGISLATURE,
D. B. ARMSTRONG.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ABRAHAM H. HULL.
POOR DIRECTOR,
ASA STUCKEY.
AUDITOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

OUR CANDIDATES.—In the place of Col. Francis Jordan the Bedford nominee for Congress, we place the name of Wm. H. Koontz of Somerset, who received last monday the nomination of the congressional conferees of the district. Col. Jordan was the choice of Bedford county, and if he had been nominated, he would have inspired the most enthusiastic support.

Gen. Koontz is favorably known in this county. He is an able lawyer in extensive practice, about thirty-five years of age, a ready, fluent and logical talker, evidently of studious habits and thoroughly informed on the issues of the day; firm in his devotion to the Union; enthusiastic, sanguine and resolute in character and of pleasing address. starting in the campaign under the most favorable auspices, he will grow in strength and popularity as the canvas proceeds.

Hon. Alexander King was unanimously nominated by the Judicial Conferees on Tuesday for President Judge. His fitness for the position is conceeded all parties, and his election is almost certain.

The Defeat of the Democracy, the Defeat of the Rebels.

A deeply interesting document is given on our first page, in the form of a letter from General Seymour, late a prisoner in the hands of the rebels. This paper gives a remarkable clear insight into the condition of things beyond the rebel lines. The important fact is made manifest, that the last hope of the rebel lies in the possible success of the Democratic party of the North. That party is the staff upon which rests their only surviving faith. With the failure of that party despair would seize fast hold upon their hearts, and the war would soon close with their submission. The defeat of the Democracy is, therefore, the defeat of the rebellion. Says General Seymour, speaking of the rebels' fears and expectations:

"But a single chance remains, and that is *the result of our next election for President.* If a Democrat succeeds to Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their confederacy. They believe a Democrat will be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin."

Again, speaking of the hopes and desires of the Confederates, General Seymour arrives at a most sensible conclusion in the following remark:

"In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—it is not equally true in politics? Certain it is, that *the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.*"

This is a truth which must address itself with great force to the good sense of every patriotic man. *Why should loyal men do precisely what the rebels want them to do?*

This one fact is becoming every day more and more apparent, viz: that the concluding battle of this war is likely to be fought at the polls, in the North, next fall—by ballots, and not by bullets. The sword and the musket have nearly completed their work, and it remains only for the loyal men of the nation to add a great crowning moral victory to finish the achievement. How inspiring should be the consciousness of the responsibility and the power involved in the freeman's right! Every vote for the Union, and against the bogus Democracy, will be a nail in the rebellion's coffin.

The Rebel Idea of Peace

The following from the *Richmond Examiner*, one of the organs of the rebel government, thus delivers itself as to the rebel idea of peace. It is in exact keeping with all that has gone before on the same subject, and ought to satisfy certain Northern journals of the wickedness of their course by printing week after week fierce diatribes against the Government of the United Strtes, for not ending the war by the conclusion of peace, which the rebels are anxious to do; and in order to show some shadow of probability, they add intentionally garbled and untruthful extracts from rebel papers.

The least the peace-loving, and if there are any, the truth-loving journals in the North can do, is to copy the *Examiner's* paragraph on the subject, and for once let their readers know the rebel idea of peace.

From the Richmond Examiner

As Lincoln wants a peace on his own terms, so we also want a peace on ours, and the terms mutually exclude and destroy each other. It is not, therefore, the same peace that we desire; and the word itself brandied about in this way, loses all meaning, and signifies literally nothing at all. It has become a hateful word, and should be left exclusively to the use of buffalo raters in a neighboring State, if any of that sort drivil and snivil. Let us get rid of the whole of the vile cant, and say at once we are for war, and nothing but war, until, as Davis is said to have said, "the last of this generation falls in his tracks" and then that we mean to pass it to the next as an inheritance. It is for those who have unjustly and wantonly invaded our country to offer us peace; and when they do they will still offer it in vain until their armed men are withdrawn from the sod of these Confederate States, and the felon flag of stripes is hauled down from every fort within our borders. After that it will be time enough to prate about peace. Now the very word is nonsense.

THE Chicago Convention have nominated Gen. M'Clellan for President and Pendleton of Ohio for Vice-President.

The one is a "War democrat" and the other is for a peace at any price. The platform is made up of "glittering generalities". It favors a suspension of hostilities, a convention of states to "arrange a" peace; suspension of the draft; additional guarantees for the security of slavery.—The candidates and the platform will give entire satisfaction to the "Confederacy," and will receive the enthusiastic support of most of the allies north.

☞ Elections were recently held in Rhode Island and Connecticut upon Constitutional amendments giving the soldiers from those States absent in the service, a right to vote. The Copperheads of those States voted against the soldiers just as they did in Pennsylvania a few weeks ago, but the amendments were carried by the Union men by a large majority in each State.

READ the interview with J. Davis on the first page. The President of the "Confederacy" declares that peace can only be obtained by the withdrawal of our armies. He says that slavery is no longer an issue in this war, and that the rebels are not fighting for it, but for Independence and that they would have. Proposals for Peace will be received by their Government from ours only upon the basis of independence.

As the American people will scarcely agree to negotiations upon the grounds of secession, said, as we here have it from the great apostle of secession himself, that no other will be received, we may as well make up our minds to the fact that a peace must be conquered, that this thing must be fought out, and the earlier the better.

THE OVERLAND MAIL STOPPED.—The Indian troubles in the West have at length compelled the Overland Mail Company to withdraw the coaches from their route, and until further notice no mails are to be despatched overland to Utah, Colorado, and California, from the New York Post Office.—Letters to the Pacific States will be sent by sea, via the isthmus.

ARMY CORRESPONDMNCE.

[*For the Bedford Inquirer.*]

HEADQUARTERS, Co. "I," 21st PENN'A. CAVALRY,
5TH ARMY CORPS, August 20, 1864.

It is now dark, after a series of marches and countermarches we are stationed in the woods three miles north of Reams Station, on the Weldon R. Road, between the enemy and that famous thoroughfare.

The men are working by reliefs, throwing up advance lines of breastworks. And now as I have a little rest I will devote a few moments in informing the many readers of your excellent paper, how we came here and what we have accomplished. The Rebel papers have been boasting of the failure of Gen. Grant's Campaign, and of his purpose to withdraw his army, stating that he had already shortened his lines at the commencement of the retrograde movement. Acting upon these notions, the enemy charged most furiously upon the lines of the Ninth Corps, about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst., but were repulsed with great slaughter.

Our Corps, (the 5th) had been relieved from those works on the 15th inst., were placed in reserve with orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice.—The heavy cannonading on the morning of the 18th, roused us from our slumber, we stood in groups viewing the shells as they sped through the air some dropping around and in our camp; this ended our repose for the remainder of the night, and as we had orders to move at 4 o'clock A. M., the boys prepared their coffee and were waiting for the command "march." Soon the red cross of the first Division made its appearance followed by the commander and staff. The column quietly advanced as we belong to that Divison, we fell in our proper place.

The column soon formed to the left and struck the Jerusalem plank road (*but minus planks.*) We marched along this road for several miles, then filed right and turned our anxious faces toward the railroad. We soon passed the advance cavalry picket, then under cover of a friendly ridge, and formed in three lines of battle. We deployed skirmishers and advanced in the above order. Our skirmishers drove in the enemy's pickets, and we advancing through swamps of mud and water knee deep, soon reached the railroad after capturing some twenty Rebels.

The 21st Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, was the first to commence destroying the road, and the Company to which your correspondent has the honor to be connected with, was the first to destroy the wires. This regiment pitched into the destruction of the road with great avidity, exclaiming as they capsized the track "Remember Chambersburg!" After destroying several miles of this road, means were used to hold the same; temporary breastworks were speedily thrown up, skirmishers advanced and pickets thrown out to protect the left flank. About noon a heavy shower of rain came up, and as is customary with the rebels, they took advantage of the storm to charge upon our lines. They accordingly charged, but after our men poured several vollies into them, we in return charged on them driving them and keeping the advanced position until the killed and wounded were disposed of, when our men would return to their former position; thus the conflict continued back and forward until after dark. It is said that the loss is considerable on both sides; the enemy, however, suffered more severely than we, leaving their dead and wounded in our possession.—The enemy is in earnest, trying to regain this road; and from their furious and numerous charges we are led to believe that their very existence depends on the possession of this road.

Friday the 19th, passed without much fighting.—Toward evening under the cover of another rain storm, they again assailed our lines; but we are so accustomed to this mode of attack, that we are never taken unawares, and always look for the Johnnies in the rain storm remembering Cromwell's battle cry—"Trust in God and keep the powder dry."—Accordingly they were repulsed:—

Again, and again, they rush on our lines, are in return driven back, finally they mass their forces against our right, with a determination to flank us. They were met at the onset with usual bravery, but the living mass hurled against our right causing it to waver and fall back. The successful and exulting enemy surrounded some of our men and took about 600 prisoners. Their successful rejoicing was however of short endurance, as our men were soon rallied, and charged on them with renewed vigor determined to recover their loss, Gen. Griffin brought his batteries to bear on them, and mowed down their lines, a great many wisely fell, as dead upon the field, our brave soldiers charging upon them recapturing many of those taken from us, and many more of the enemy taking with them on their return those who escaped destruction by falling to the earth. This last charge of the enemy was the most desperate, indeed the effort appeared to be the very extremity of their power as they fought men who refused to charge. But they suffered severely in killed, wounded and prisoners, and have made no effort since to drive us from our position. We have thus lengthened our lines, instead of contracting.—We have an unbroken front from the Appomatox, across the Welden R. R., have taken many prisoners, nine hundred and thirty-eight of which passed by in one squad to-day.

The prisoners say they have been two days in the swamp before us without food, that it was by this road all their provisions were brought, and they cannot surmount its loss. Our boys exhibited great feelings of pity for them, giving them both food and clothes. We do not hate but pity those poor deluded men, one man said that two of his brothers were shot on refusing to charge on us.

Sunday, 4 o'clock, P. M. I cannot close without noticing another fearful effort put forth by the enemy this morning to recover the R. R., they charged in force in what they considered the weakest part of our lines, the center of this Corps. Simultaneous with this attack they also advanced on the extreme left, with a determination to flank us. In the center we took five battle flags and all that remained alive of two brigades among the prisoners, were observed wearing stars on their shoulders. On the left our cavalry dismounted, advanced, and drove back the flanking foe, we then advanced, our left built new breastworks to protect the flank. After this disaster to the enemy and the advance of our lines quiet has been established and further preparations are in progress for the overthrow of the enemy. J. Speer, 1st Lieut. of Co. "F" of this Regiment, was mortally wounded, he is a native of Johnstown, and was a brave officer, I have as yet not ascertained the casualties of the Regiment.

M. P. D.

CONGRATULATORY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, 76TH REG'T., PENN'A. VOLUNTEERS,
NEAR HATCHERS VA., August 21st, 1864.

Editor Bedford Inquirer:—

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of congratulatory orders promulgated by the Major-General Commanding, to the 10th Army Corps, and to request that you give it publication in your valuable paper. There are three Pennsylvania Regiments serving in the 10th Corps, and a large number of boys from Bedford county, whose friends will notice with pleasure the acknowledgment of the officer's services from Fort Pulaski Ga., to Sumter, Wagner, and the battles of the present campaign, from Port Walthall Junction, to Drury Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and the recent achievements on the Peninsula, near Deep Bottom and New Market, Cross Roads, by so distinguished authority as Major General Birney, in the following General Orders.

GENERAL ORDERS.—NO. 25.

HEADQUARTERS, 10TH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD,
NEAR FUZZELL'S MILLS, VA., August 19th, 1864.

The Major General Commanding, congratulates the 10th Army Corps on its success. It has on each occasion, when ordered, broken the enemy's strong lines, and has captured during this short campaign, four siege guns, protected by the most formidable works, six stand of colors, and many prisoners. It has proved itself worthy of its Old Wagner and Sumter renown.

Much fatigue, patience and heroism may still be demanded of it, but the Major General Commanding feels confident of the response.

By Command of Maj. General, D. P. BIRNEY.
(Signed,) E. D. SMITH, A. A. General.

The casualties in the 76th Regiment, in the battle of New Market on the 16th inst., are 31 men wounded. 7 killed, and 9 missing, who are supposed to be either killed or wounded. Company "I" had 1st Lieut. R. P. Pilkington wounded, left fore arm; shrapnel, severe; 2nd Lieut. Levi Smith wounded, left side, painful; Henry H. Miller shoulder, slight; Adam Himes shoulder, slight; privates, John T. Eckels and Benj. F. Malin, Missing.

It is reported here that Harren is now on the Weldon R. R., we have withdrawn from Deep Bottom, and Hancock is on the quick step for Petersburg. Birney is under marching orders and in a few hours we will know where we are to go. Heavy cannonading is heard in the direction of the Weldon R. R., and I think this has given us decided advantage over Lee. The rebels say we are marching them to death, for see taking the invitation can move off cautiously and at ease, and pitch into them at some far off Point, and they have to fly almost to get up in time for its defence, weather cool and the army in general movement.

Yours Very Respectfully,
J. H. RAWLINS,
Serg't. Major.

Ruined or Not?

"Gold is 250, and the property of the country will be destroyed," says Mr. Faintheart.

"Gold is going up, and I shall be broke," says Mr. Weakknees.

"I am ruined! My bank balance is not worth fifty cents on the dollar," says Mr. Neverthink.

Let us stop a moment, gentlemen, and look into this matter. You are sufferiug under a delusion that the amount of gold and silver coin in the country is an equivalent of its wealth. Now, do you know that the highest financial authorities have never estimated this amount at over two hundred and fifty millions, and it is probably much less, even in time of peace. But suppose we admit that it is three hundred millions; and now do you know that, according to the United States Census of 1860, the wealth of the country—its real and personal property—was estimated (rather too low than too high) at *fifteen thousand millions.* If you will just take your pencil and cipher out the proportion that three hundred millions in specie bears to fifteen thousand millions of property, you will discover that it is—what? fifty per cent.? No! Twenty-five per cent.? No!—but exactly *two per cent.*—that is, the whole amount of specie in the country never was two per cent, or a fiftieth part of the specie value of the property; and if at *any one time,* the whole property of the country had been forced to sale for the specie in the country, it would not have bought two cents on the dollar of its actual specie value.

Specie, or the currency that may stand for it, is only the convenient and recognized medium for making an exchange of products. It represents property in the market, property in transit, but never the fixed property of a nation. Money is the lubricater. It don't make values; it simply lubricates the machinery, and keeps the wheels of commerce running smoothly. When too abundant, the wheels run, too fast; and when scarce, there is too much friction.

And now Mr. Faintheart, can you pick a flaw in our statement? Is it not absolute truth? But what shall we say to Mr. Weakknees, who is afraid of bankruptcy, and Mr. Neverthink, who is only afraid of his bank-balance. If Mr. Weakknees is in debt, it is now easy to get out. Pay up while money is plenty and be happy.

If a mortgage on your land will be due next year or any year, provide for it now while you are getting high prices for everything you sell. For example, if your mortgage is due three years from date, and you have the money, and your creditor won't take it—you have only to invest the amount in U. S. notes bearing Seven and three-tenth interest per anum, and it is certain to be ready for him. But Mr. Neverthink, you have—say, a bank balance of $20,000. You are afraid that gold is going up on paper going down about out of sight, and you wish to invest this balance in some productive property. Will you buy a house worth only $10,000 in specie, and pay for it $20,000 in currency? Suppose you wish to sell that house after the resumption of specie payments, it will bring you only $10,000, and you will have lost exactly $10,000. Will that be a shrewd operation? We think we can "putyou up" to something better—something by which you can make your bank balance or currency not only worth its face in gold, but a premium besides. Invest in Government securities. After the war is over, they will be worth par in gold and something over—and they pay a liberal interest from the beginning. If they are not safe, then no property is safe. The same spirit of anarchy that would repudiate your property in the national debt would repudiate it in your house. If the law will not protect you in one description of your property, it will not in another, and your greatest safety as well as profit is in maintaining and strengthening the Government that maintains and supports the law.—*Phila. Daily Telegraph.*

Treason in Indiana--Seizure of Arms and Ammunition--A Nest of Conspirators Unearthed--Arrest of Suspected Parties.

"Who cometh?"—S. O. L. Ritual

Ans.—Colonels Jones and Warner in the search for the arguments by which the O. S. L., convert men to the doctrines of peace.

On last Saturday afternoon Governor Morton received a letter from an eastern city, which was as follows, except some names which we omit for prudential reasons.

———, August 27, 1864.

Governor O. P. Morton—

Sir: The facts hereby stated have come to my knowledge in a manner and from a source such as to leave no doubt in my mind, of their reliability.

The Copperheads of Indiana have ordered and paid for 30,000 revolvers, with 42 boxes fixed ammunition, to be distributed amongst the antagonists of our Government for the purpose of controlling the Presidential election.

August 5, the steamer Granite State landed in New York, 42 boxes of revolvers and ammunition; August 6, the steamer City of Hartford landed 22 boxes ammunition for Indianapolis.—Thirty-two boxes of the above have been forwarded to J. J. Parsons, Indianapolis, via Merchants' Dispatch, and marked———; the balance is stored at No.—— ——street, New York, awaiting the convenience of the Copperheads to pay for the same before shipping

———

Immediately on the receipt of this letter, Governor Morton placed the information it contained in the hands of Policeman John S. Russell, who was able in a short time to report progress to Colonel Jamer G. Jones, Assistant Provost Marshal, who, with Colonel Warner, of the Veteran Reserve Corps with a proper detail made a descent on the printing and book-binding establishment of H. H. Dodd & Co., on Saturday night, where they found thirty-two boxes such as were described in the letter. After the boxes were opened, their contents were found to consist of 400 large navy revolvers and 135,000 rounds of fixed ammunition for the same arm. Among the captures made at the same place, were the Great Seal of the Order of the "Sons of Liberty," the official list of the members of the order, at this place, and several hundred printed copies of the Ritual, which has heretofore been published in the Journal. Also a large amount of correspondence of an important character, which may be given to the public at the proper time. The people will begin to understand now, how much these unmitigated scoundrels desire peace. Thirty thousand navy revolvers, with ammunition enough for an army, coupled with the negotiations of Mr. Voorhees for the purchase of 20,000 Garibaldi rifles, would indicate that there is a good deal of the disposition of the tiger hid under their sheep skin garb of peace.

When we look at the large sum of money which the amount of arms and amunition named in this letter must cost, the question presents itself of the ways and means. The pistols alone would cost close on to one million of dollars at the manufacturers' prices, and the 20,000 rifles without the import duties, would cost $280,000. Of course no such sums are provided by the members of the order in this State, but there have been some *Peace* Commissioners prowling along the Canada border for several weeks, and John C. Walker, and other *peace* men of Indiana, have been visiting them. Some months since the Confederate Government borrowed $15,000,000 in Europe, for which they issued cotton bonds, and every blockade runner carries out cotton to repay the loan. The object of the loan was, primarily, to purchase a navy in European ports, including the celebrated rams. That speculation having failed by the refusal of the Governments of England and France to permit the rams to depart, and they having been sold to other persons, the *peace* commissioners are in funds, and they could not make an investment more to the advantage of their master than to purchase arms and amunition for Nothern traitors, and to pay Nothern demagogues liberally for skricking for peace, free speech, and liberty. William M. Harrison, Secretary of the order of which H. H. Dodd is "Grand Commander," was arested, and is still in custody. Messrs. John J. Parsons and Charles P. Hutchison, partners of Dodd, were also arested, but were discharged on their affidavits that they were not members of the order, and were not advised of the contents of th boxes.

We have given a brief account of this, the most startling event in the attempted drama of civil war. The event naturally created an intense excitement in our city, and it will be an admonition to the people of the State of the danger which surround them. Dodd is absent from the city, probably making arrangements for the distribution of the arms and catridges on hand and expected, but which, to his surprise, will be devoted to other purposes than enforcing the peculiar peace notions of a gang of conspirators against the peace and safety of the State.—*Ind. Journal.*

MILITARY BILL

The following bill in reference to the organization of the militia has passed both houses, and has been signed by the Governor, viz:

A SUPPLEMENT to the act for the organiztion, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor and State Treasurer be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, at such time, in such amounts and with such notice as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, any sum not exceeding three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or coupon bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing six percentum interest per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to state or local taxation for any purpose whatever, and shall be reimbursable at any time after the expiration of ten years from their date; and the sum so borrowed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be and the same is hereby apropriated to defray the expenses which may be incurred under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That no certificate of loan or bond shall be issued for a less sum than one hundred dollars: *Provided further*, That no certificate shall be negotiated for less than its par value; and there shall be inscribed on the face of said certificates of loan or bonds that the debt thereby secured was contracted to repel invasion and defend the State in war, and repel invasion and defend the State in war, and to be transferable on the books of the commonwealth at the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank in the city of Philadelphia: *Provided further*, That the Governor and State Treasurer are hereby authorized to use for the purpose of this act, temporarily, any funds in the State Treasur not immediately required, or, if necessary, to make a temporary loan, to be repaid from the proceeds of the permanant loan hereby authorized.

SEC. 2. That the bonds or certificates of loan issued under the provisions of this act, shall be signed by the Governor and counter-signed by the State Treasurer and Auditor General, and a correct and accurate registry of the same shall be kept in a book, to be provided for that purpose in the office of the Auditor General, who shall make annual report thereof to the Legislature; and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw warrants on the State Treasurer for such sums as may be necessary to pay the proper expenses incident to the negotiation of such loan; the preparation of the bonds or certificates of loan authorized to be issued by this act, and said warrants, shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury.

SEC. 3. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the consent of the Senate to appoint a competent person of military education, experience and skill, to have command of all the militia forces of Pennsylvania to be raised under the provisions of this act, with the rank of major general who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a major general in the United States; and he shall also have authority, in manner aforesaid, to appoint two persons of like military education, experience and skill, to be brigadier generals, who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to pay and emoluments of officers of the same rank in the army of the United States: *Provided, however*, That such general officers shall not be appointed or assigned to duty by the Commander-in-Chief, except when the force herein provided for shall have been called into actual service in sufficient strength to require such officers.

SEC. 4. That whenever the military force provided for in this act shall be called into service by the Governor of the Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to notify, in writing the Quartermaster General and Commissary General of the point or points where the men are to rendezvous, with number, as near as may be, and said officer shall forthwith advertise for proposals for supplying to the Commonwealth, such supplies, ordinance, and ordinance stores as may be necessary for furnishing the troops aforesaid, as are provided by the laws of the regulations of the United States, said proposals to be directed to the said Commissary General and Quartermaster General respectively, and to be opened after five days' notice, and the contracts to be awarded to the lowest bidder by the proper officer inviting said proposals, and adequate security to be taken for the faithful performance of the contract before the same is awarded, and said officers shall publish and keep on file in their several departments for public inspection, a list of all the proposals offered, including those rejected as well as those awarded, and before the acceptance of any supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores of any kind whatsoever, purchased upon contract as herein before provided. It shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General or Commissary General, as the case may be, in connection with the Auditor General and State Treasurer, to appoint from time to time as required, one or more disinterested and competent inspectors familiar with the value and quality of the supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores so contracted for, whose duty it shall be to examine and accept or reject the same, and if accepted to give a certificate thereof to the contractor or vendor; and no bill rendered for such supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores shall be paid until so certified and approved; the inspectors so appointed shall each receive five dollars per day, for every day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties, and shall severally be sworn or affirmed to discharge their duties with fidelity:—*Provided*, That the Quartermaster General and Commissary General shall respectively have authority, if practicable, to obtain the supplies, ordnance, and ordnance stores, or other military stores, or any part thereof mentioned in this section from the United States Government paying them, if required, the cost prices thereof: *Provided, further*, That the Commissary General shall have power to purchase direct, when actually necessary, and when there is not time to advertise for contracts, all commissary stores actually needed for the troops: *Provided, also*, That no more than the actual cash price shall be paid for any article purchased.

SEC. 5. That the Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to organize a military corps, to be called the Pennsylvania State Guard, to be composed of fifteen regiments, in due proportion of cavalry, infantry and artillery, or such portion thereof as may be deemed necessary. The said regiments shall severally be composed of companies of like number, and to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and paid while in actual service, as similar troops in the service of the United States, and shall be enlisted in the service of the State for a period not exceeding three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of this State, at such times as the Governor of the Commonwealth may deem their services necessary, for the purpose of suppressing insurrections, or repelling invasions; and the Governor shall appoint all the regimental officers, and the companies shall have the right to elect the company officers, and said Major General and Brigadier Generals, and all regimental and company officers shall be citizens of this Commonwealth: *Provided*, That such portions of the said corps as shall be called into actual service, shall be supplied and provided with ordnance stores, as provided for in this act, but when not called into actual service, such supplies, ordnance and ordnance stores, shall be withheld until required.

SEC. 6. The Gov. of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to provide the necessary hospital arrangements, camps of instruction, arms and accoutrements, garrison and camp equipage, transportation, and all things necessary for the arming and equipping and putting into service, subsistence when in service, quartermaster's, commissary and ordnance stores of the said Pennsylvania State Guard, and to make and adopt all needful rules and regulations, to take and use horses for cavalry and artillery service, for which full compensation shall be made within six months after the taking of the same, and the person by whom the same shall be taken shall exhibit to the owner thereof his authority for such seizure, and shall at the time give to the owner a certificate stating the number of horses taken, and the time when and by whom, and the service for which the same are required, and such supplies as in his judgement may be necessary, and to seize such railroads and other means of transportation as the exigencies of the case may demand.

SEC 7. The Gov. of the Commonwealth is also hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be made an immediate enrollment and classification of the Militia of the Commonwealth; and it shall be his duty to call and keep in service as long as he may deem necessary, from the body of the said militia or from such portions of the Commonwealth as he may deem necessary, the said Pennsylvania State Guard, by volunteering or draft: *Provided*, That any persons who may be deemed by the board of examination able to do military duty, may be received as volunteers in the regiments provided to be raised by this act, without reference to age.

SEC. 8. That if practicable, until the time fixed by law for making the enrollment of the militia of the Commonwealth, the Governor is authorized and empowered to organize the military force authorized by this act, on the basis of the enrollment made in the several districts of the State by the enrolling officers of the General Government, but if impracticable, the Governor is hereby directed to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia of the Commonwealth, to be made as provided for in the act to which this is a supplement.

That when the assessors refuse or neglect to enter upon the performance of the duties of enrolling the citizens of their respective districts, for a period of five days after being notified of their duty, the Governor shall appoint a competent person or persons to make the enrollment.

It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint one competent citizen in each county, who shall be a physician, who, in connection with the county commissioners, or city commissioners, shall constitute a board, three of whom, the physician being one, shall make quorum, with power to determine who are exempt from enrollment under this act, and the act to which it is a supplement; and it shall be the duty of the enrolling officer to give notice, by publication in a newspaper of the county, of the times at which such application shall be heard, and to notify said board when they will be required to hear such applications.

That all other duties in reference to the enrollment shall be performed as directed in the act to which this is a supplement, and that the physician so appointed to hear and decide on applications for exemption shall receive for each and every day so employed the sum of five dollars, and the county commissioners or city commissioners the sum of three dollars per diem, to be paid out of the State Treasury.

That the Governor shall have authority to make and enforce all orders which may in his judgement be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and to effect a speedy enrollment and organization of the militia of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 9. That the Quartermaster General be and he is hereby authorized to sell any unsuitable or unserviceable ordnance belonging to the State Treasury, and apply it, if deemed necessary by the Commander-in-Chief in addition to the appropriation above named, towards the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores.

SEC. 10. That where the brigade fund of the county is not sufficient to pay the assessors, as provided by the third section of the act to which this act is a supplement, the said assessors shall be paid by the several cities and counties in which such assessments is made.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 27th—10.20 A. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

On Thursday, the 25th. General Hancock, who was south of Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy in every assault.

At half-past five P. M. on Thursday a combined attack was made upon his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground.—The details are given in the following brief official reports of General Grant, General Meade and General Hancock:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, August 26—5.30.

To General Humphreys:

The attack about 5.50 was probably intended to be simultaneous by Wilcox on my centre and Heth on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, and placed their artillery in position and opened a heavy cannonade, lasting about fifteen minutes, and then assaulted General Miles' force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his line.

Some of General Gibbons' troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a slight foothold. They soon attempted my extreme left, driving Gibbons' division from his line. His men had been much wearied rushing over to the aid of General Miles and back, during the repeated assaults.

General Gibbons succeeded, however, in forming a strong line, and the enemy, who were pressing on with great enthusiasm, were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under General Gregg, which he handled handsomely.

General Miles was thus enabled to regain most of his entrenchments, distinguishing himself. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and formed by staff-officers.

The fighting was continuous till dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers. At dark we withdrew for reasons stated.

The Chief of Artillery reports that he lost about 250 horses.

The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night, as far as could be seen holding some of our captured guns with their skirmsh lines.—They must have suffered heavily.

My own loss, including cavalry, will perhaps not exceed twelve or fifteen hundred, though this is surmise.

The command is not yet organized. Captain Prownson, of my staff, was wounded severely during the night; Colonel Walker, A. A. C., is missing.

This is acknowledged to have been one of the most desperate and determined fights of the war, resembling Spottsylvania in its character, though the number engaged gives it less importance.

A few more good troops would have given us a victory of considerable importance.

I forward this afternoon prisoners from the field of Wilcox's and Hebb's commands.

Major Angel, of my Staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners of Mahone's division last night. I do not find them this morning. They say that Mahone's division with the exception of one brigade was there.

(Signed) W. L. HANCOCK.

To Maj. Gen. Grant.

The following is just received:

SECOND CORPS, August 26—12.30 P. M.

A safe guard that was left on the battle-field, remained till after daylight this A. M.

At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the field unburied. This shows how severely they were punished, and doubtless hearing of the arrival of reinforcements, they feared the results to-day if they remained.

(Signed) GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General.

The following has just been received:

SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 26—1 P. M.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant:

Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the safe guard referred to. He did not leave the field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving towards Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead, but their wounded also.

He conversed with an officer who said their loss was greater than ever before during the war. The safe-guard says he was over the field, and it was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. He has seen a great many fields, but never saw such a sight—very few of our dead; nearly all were of the enemy. All our wounded are brought off, but our dead are unburried.

I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field and bury our dead.

[Signed] G. G. Meade, Major General.

U. S. Grant, Lieutenant General.

Our forces held the Weldon Railroad and in a dispatch dated three P. M. yesterday General Grant says that "*their loss of this road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand. I think I do not over-rate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at ten thousand killed and wounded.*

We have lost heavily, but ours has been mostly captured when when the enemy gained a temporary advantage.

"The number of Rebel prisoners taken on our side has not yet reported."

General Grant makes the following report of an unsuccessful attack by the enemy on General Butler's picket line on Thursday:

"Yesterday (Thursday) morning the enemy drove in General Butler's picket line. The picket guard soon rallied, however, and drove the enemy back and re-established their line.

"The result was one killed, sixteen wounded and fourteen missing on our side. Fifty-nine enlisted men were captured from the enemy. What their casualities were in killed and wounded we do not know."

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[SECOND OFFICIAL DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1864.

To Major General Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant, just received, states that the Richmond papers of Saturday, 27th instant, announces that Fort Morgan is in our possession, It is not stated whether the fort was surrendered or whether it was blown up. Another dispatch gives the following extract from the Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday:

"Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession.—Whether blown up or surrendered is not known."

General Sheridan, in a dispatch dated yesterday (Saturday) at half-past two P. M., reports;

"The enemy left my front last night, falling back to Smithfield or Middleway. We captured one hundred and one prisoners yesterday, and inflicted a loss of one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. There have been a few feints to cross the river by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown. The indications to-day are that they will fall back out of the Valley. Other reports state that the enemy is leaving the Shenandoah Valley."

Nothing has been received from Gen. Sherman for two days. EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 26, P. M.—The following information has been received here from City Point:

The enemy in very strong force attadked the Second Army Corps on the extreme left yesterday, and having far supperior numbers were almost upon the point of overpowering them when the Fifth Corps came up and the enemy were repulsed and driven from the field. The loss on both sides was almost equal. We still maintain our lines as before, holding the Weldon Railroad in our grasp.

The Weldon Road Still in our Possession--All Quiet on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says that the portion of the line of the Weldon Railroad recaptured by the Rebels on Thursday's engagement, extends from Ream's Station about three miles northwardly. The road had, however, been previously entirely destroyed, and cannot be of any use to the enemy while we continue to hold the portion on the north, and between that and Petersburg. The latter is securely in our possession.

Everything was quiet along the entire front at last accounts, with the exception of occasional picket firing. Both parties were engaged burying their dead and caring for their wounded.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 29, 1964.

Major Gen. Dix:

The capture of Fort Morgan is fully confirmed by dispatches from Generals Grant and Sherman, who derive their information from the Richmond and Mobile papers. It appears from Gen. Grant's dispatch to the President, just received, that Fort Morgan was surrendered.

CITY POINT, August 20th, 1864.

To His Excellency A. Lincoln,
President of the United States:

Since my dispatch of this morning I have received the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 27th. It contains the following dispatch from Mobile:

"*The report of the surrender of Fort Morgan was most unexpected, and we await a explanation of unfortunate an occurrence!*

"The press of Mobile is hopeful and confident their ability to hold the city."

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.
Lieutenant General.

The latest intelligence from the Shenandoah Valley represent that a large part of the rebel force there has been withdran towards Richmond.

The latest reports from General Sherman represent that thus far his recent movements to cut Rebel lines of snpply have been successful.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ENTITLED TO PENSIONS.—The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that hundred day volunteers are entitled to pensions in all respects the same as three years men. He says: "The law under which all pensions based on service in the present war are allowed, is unequivocal in its language, making no distinction between enlistments for a longer and shorter period."

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 2ND, 1864.

AN APPRENTICE, (a boy about sixteen years old, intelligent and industrious) to learn the art of printing will be received at this office. Immediate application should be made. tf.

THE INQUIRER is a better medium than any other paper, for communicating with the people of Bedford county. It has a circulation of over twelve hundred and steadily increasing. Advertisements in this paper, reach a thousand readers more, than they would, published in any other paper that circulates in this county. tf.

CAMP-MEETING.—There will be a camp-meeting held near Pleasantville on the land of Mr. Samuel Barefoot commencing Sept. the 9th.

N. B. No huckstering will be allowed.

H. B. Summers P. C.

THE Franklin *Repository* again makes its appearance, fresh, able, spirited, and patriotic as ever.—It is a little reduced in size, and is now printed in a folio form.

GREAT UNION MEETING.

1000 Loyal Men in Council.

The People True to the Old Flag.

Great Speech of General W. H. Koontz.

Col. Jordon Heard From.

Copperheads Quail Before the Storm.

Last Tuesday afternoon long ere night began to bring its sabre mantles over and about the towering Alleghenies, the people began to flock into town, to swear once more upon the altar of their Liberties that the country "must and shall be preserved."—At the dividing point between darkness, and the expiring rays of light which were ebbing out, closing up a glorious day, the Somerset Brass Band came into town playing in melodious harmony several of our National airs.

At the first tap of the Court House bell the thronged streets moved *en mass* in solid column toward that place of convocation the band discoursing fine music on the way. The House was jammed in less time than it takes us to record a fact. Ladies were justled two and from seatless, while hundreds of men stood for long hours listening to the clear, and unanswerable argument of Gen. Koontz, and the caustic scathing of the opposite speaker of the night previous, by Col. Jordan.

The meeting was organized by calling the Hon. Samuel L. Russell of Bedford to the chair, and the election of the following Vice-Presidents:

Bedford bor.—President, S. L. Russell,	
Bedford bor.—Vice-Presidents, Capt. Geo. Smith,	
Bloody Run bor.—Jas. M. Barndollar.	
Broad Top.	
Colerain,	Martin Hetrick,
Cumberland Valley,	Harry Bruner,
Hopewell,	Jas. E. Ray,
Harrison,	Martin Fichtner,
Liberty,	
Monroe,	
Napier,	George Williams
Snake Springs,	Sam'l. Armstrong,
Southampton,	Artemus Bennett,
St. Clair,	
Union,	Wm. Griffith,
Schellsburg bor.	A. B. Bunn,

SECRETARIES.—Daniel Sams, S. R. Durborrow, George Blackburn.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.—Woodberry Middle, Jas. Madara, Woodburry South, C. W. Achcum Chairman; D. C. Long: Providence East, Samuel Stailey, L. H. Diehl; Providence West, Solomon Williams.

Gen. William H. Koontz, the Union nominee for Congress, was then introduced to the audience and in an able and eloquent speech of over an hour's duration he held the audience spell-bound while he presented the state of the country and the issues which are now about to be submitted to the people.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the platform and candidates so unanimously presented for our suffrages by the recent National Convention at Baltimore: and that with such principles and such standard-bearers we go forth into the Presidential contest for the integrity of the Union and the perpetuation of our Government, hopeful of a speedy suppression of the rebellion, and of the restoration of peace to our suffering country, on an honorable and lasting basis.

Resolved, That whilst again expressing our gratitude to our gallant armies in the field, for their patriotic sufferings and sacrifices in the cause of our common country, we cordially congratulate them that the right of suffrage has been extended to them at the recent election, notwithstanding the unprincipled efforts of malignant partizans to deprive them of a right so estimable to freeman.

Resolved, That we are highly gratified at the unanimity with which our political friends have presented the name of our distinguished fellow citizen, Hon. Alex. King, as a candidate for President Judge of this Judicial District, we regard this as but a just tribute to his qualifications and character and pledge him our united and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That while we regard our honored fellow citizen, Col. Francis Jordan as eminently entitled by his integrity and ability to have received the nomination for Congress, and regret that the choice of the convention did not make him our standard-bearer, we cordially endorse the nomination of Gen. W. H. Koontz, of Somerset as a gentleman well worthy to represent with dignity, ability and zeal the interest of his constituents and to take care of our National welfare, and we pledge him our earnest support.

After the reading of the resolutions, Col. Jordan was loudly called for. He appeared amid deafening applause and at once announced his intention of painting to life the characters who figured at the meeting of the previous night and to answer their sophistry. And never in the history of the party or parties did one effort meet with more thorough success. The feathers were completely plucked from the speakers, leaving nothing but the naked birds, while their logic suffered worse. The meeting was the largest in point of size which ever assembled in the Court House. The order was splendid, better than we ever knew it to be at any previous meeting.

The Democratic Meeting.

Monday evening, the 29th, an assemblage of men and boys collected at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford for the purpose of hearing what they have often heard before on similar occasions, a tirade of abuse against the Government. The first speaker called to the floor was a gentleman named Johnson, from Cambria county; a man on his own testimony, known to all parties, we concluded he had *had* a sprinkling of Republicanism, but at present badly besmeared with Copperheadism. This gentleman proceeded, frequently interrupted by loud cheering of the many boys who frequently throng the speaker's stand on such occasions. The substance of this gentleman's address was the same as that of all speakers of that class. He spoke of the days when Democracy held the reins of Government, when peace and plenty flooded the land, when the poor man could dwell securely within his humble habitation, or scripturally speaking, "under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to molest or make him afraid," all of which existed under democratic rule, but further stating that the time had now arrived when things were just the reverse. Men were dragged from the wives of their bosom and cast into dark and filthy cells for simply expressing themselves in regard to the present administration. He also cited his hearers to the injustice done the Southern chivalry both before and since the war began, and now it was our duty as humane people to put this strife to a close by peace, &c., &c.

The next speaker that was called to the stand was his Honor, Ex-Judge Kimmel. This gentleman, recently being one of the judicary, is now looking forward to the time when he again shall occupy the same position, responded cheerfully to his fellow citizens, frequently calling them "*Gentlemen of the Jury*," which was certainly very appropriate, for in remarks he said, that the Democracy were the only people capable of deciding the great issue that is now before the American people, and at the same time *he alone*, separate and apart from that "*great people*" went on to show *the* "gentlemen of the jury" the many times, "yea times without number" that Abraham Lincoln had broken the Constitution of these United States, and finally the Judge concluded that he, Abraham Lincoln, is guilty of the crime aforesaid and deserves punishment at the hands of those who have heretofore preserved us a nation, nd are ready to-day to make peace with traitors.—and of course that must be the Democracy. At this stage of the meeting I was reminded of the scene before Pontus Pilate, when the Jews cried out, "crucify him! crucify him!" He aroused the people to such a pitch, that it was almost impossible to get them back to their former state of mind without doing them some mental injury. He spoke of the six shooters that *might* be used in case those loyal men, who, on the 29th ult., at Chicago, were celebrating the birth day of Benedict Arnold, were insulted by any of Lincoln's soldiery, and so this able gentleman continued from one degree of abuse to another and finally arrived at the "end of his string," concluding that the Democratic party is loyal and always has been.

Gen. A. H. Coffroth, made a rambling incoherent speech, running over with frothy and pointless abuse of the administration. One Vorhees, announced as a cousin of the Indiana Copperhead Congressman, essayed to add his mite to the billinggate of previous speeches. The speeches were all characterized by violent denunciations of the Government and if they have any effect, it will be to stimulate violence and resistence to the laws of the land.

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.

August 30th, 1864.

The Judicial Conference for the 16th Judicial District met at the Washington House, in Bedford Borough.

CONFEREES PRESENT.

SOMERSET.—Jno. W. Parker,	
Geo. M. Neff,	
Harman G. Cunningham.	
BEDFORD.—Jeremiah Bowles,	
Samuel L. Russell,	
Thomas Hughes.	

By telegraph from Chambersburg, dated 29th of August, 1864,

To S. L. Russell: Please attend Conference for us and vote for King.

(Signed) A. A. BRADLEY.

By telegraph from M'Connellsburg, dated 30th of August, 1864.

To S. L. Russell: Cast our votes for Alex. King, for Judge.

(Signed) S. E. DUFFIELD,
M. K. DICKSON.
JOHN AKENS.

Conference organized by electing William Hughes President, and Geo. W. Neff, Secretary.

Alex. King, Esq., was nominated by a unanimous vota for Judge for the 16th Judicial District.

On motion, Conference adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

August 29th, 1864.

Congressional Conference met at the House of McElwaine, in Fulton county.

CONFEREES PRESENT.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—John H. Boyts,	
John Roberts,	
E. K. Haines.	
FULTON COUNTY.—John M. Patterson,	
Wm. Hoke,	
James Punt.	
ADAMS COUNTY.—Ephraim Meyers,	
Cornelius Lott,	
Henry B. Woods.	
FRANKLIN COUNTY.—George J. Halsley,	
D. W. Rowe,	
John E. Crawford,	

Conference organized, by electing John M. Patterson, President; and D. W. Rowe, Secretary.

On motion Congressional candidates were nominated.

D. H. Rowe, nominated Wm. H. Koontz, Esq., of Somerset county.

Wm. Hoke, nominated Dr. S. E. Duffield, of Fulton county.

On motion it was agreed to elect by ballot.

FIRST BALLOT.—Gen. Wm. H. Koontz had 9 votes,
" Dr. S. E. Duffield, had 3 votes.

On motion, Wm. H. Koontz, was nominated unanimously.

On motion of G. W. Rowe, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in nominating Gen'l. Wm. H. Koonz, of Somerset county Pa., as our candidate for Congress, the conference have presented to the people of the Congressional District, the name of the man not only honest and capable, but eminently loyal, true to his country, and the principle of the Republican Government. And in whose hands the destiny of our imperiled nation may be safely entrusted.

On motion conference adjourned.

THE PRINTING OFFICES IN CHAMBERSBURG.—The Franklin *Repository* says:—All the printing offices in Chambersburg were totally destroyed. The German Reformed *Messenger* lost their fine building, steam presses, types, fixtures, and a large lot of church publications. They saved their stereotype plates in their vault, which was not much exposed.—Rev. Dr. Fisher has been instructed by the publishing committee to have the *Messenger* published by contract until the 1st of January, when their office will probably be refitted as Lancaster or Philadelphia. They do not intend to refit their office in Chambersburg. Their loss is full 40,000. The paper and building and all the and all the materials belonged to the church, so that there is no great individual loss. Dr. Fisher's residence was one of the few buildings saved in Main street.

The *Repository* lost all its material, several presses, and nearly $2,000 worth of paper. The list of the paper was saved, but the list of the *Old Flag* was destroyed. The loss of M'Clure & Stoner is about $7,500. Files of the *Repository* for nearly seventy years were also burned.

The *Valley Spirit* also lost all its material and presses, and the account ledger; but they saved their list and receipt books from which, with the files of the paper, they can restate most of their accounts.—Their loss is fully $5,000. They have ordered a power press, and will soon be in operation again.

Bedford Normal Literary Society.

PROGRAMME, FOR FRIDAY NIGHT, Sept. 2nd 1864.

1st. Roll Call,
2nd. Reading of Minutes.
3rd. Miscellaneous Business.
4th. Select Reading, Misses Mary Statler, and Ettie Reynolds.
5th. Essays, Misses Amanda Horne, and Annie Tobias.
6th. Declamations, S. Barkley, Jno. Smith.
7th. Discussion, Resolved, That an equal distribution of proprty would be conducive to the happiness of man

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
John Irving	M. Detyler.
John Kreachbaum	Wm. Smith.
Samuel Jordan	Thos. Fetter.

8th. Reading of "Normal Repository," M. A. Tobias, Editress.
9th. Criticism and second calling of Roll and sentiments.

JENNIE SMITH, *Secretary.* } H. W. FISHER, *President.* }

DEDICATION.—The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Hopewell Bedford Co. Pa. just completed will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Sabbath morning the 11th of Sept. The dedicating services will be conducted by the Rev. J. McKendric Reily D. D. Rev. J. C. Pershing D. D and Rev. G. D. Chenoweth, P. E. of the district, a number of other ministers are expected to be present. The Public are invited to attend, services at 11 A. M. 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

Arrangments will be made to run a train of cars from Huntingdon and Bloody Run.

C. W. ASHCOM,
JNO. MAJOR,
R. LANGDON,
Committee.

Aug. 26, 1864.

UNION CLUB MEETING.—The organization of the Union Club was completed last Friday evening at the Court House. The following officers were chosen:—Thomas M. Lynch, President; Henry Diebaugh and John Arnold, Vice Presidents; Geo. W. Rupp, Treasurer; J. R. Durburrow, Corresponding Secretary; Jacob H. Barnhart, Recording Secretary. The attendance was better than at the previous meeting. The Club will meet next Monday evening.

COFFROTH'S POSITION.—At the meeting held on behalf of the confederacy, on Monday evening, A. H. Coffroth said.

"I am opposed to this war, and I am going to make a statement which may startle the Democrats of Bedford County. I say every man who favors this war and sustains Abe Lincoln, would have been a tory if he had lived at the time of the revolution."

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD. As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough.

[*For the Bedford Inquirer.*]

Obituary.

DEPARTED this life August 2nd, 1864, in Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pa., George James Esq., aged 82 years.

It is a mournful and withal pleasing duty to briefly record the life of this estimable Christian and citizen, so extensively known and loved in the county of his birth and of his death. Bro. James was of the generation now passed away, lingering longer than most of his neighbors and friends, and yet retaining the peculiarities and characteristics for which these were distinguished. The acquaintance of the writer dates back to the year 1846, when a young itinerant, he was sent to labor on the Allegheny Circuit. Nor can he soon forget, with what misgivings and anxieties, he wended the last few miles of a long and fatiguing journey, towards our friend's hospitable roof. The cordial welcome then extended, and the many kindnesses subsequently received during three years residence in the community are among the most pleasurable of past personal recollections.

Bro. James was indeed a remarkable man. What he was in all the relations of life, in public and private, was wholly the result of his own force of character.

Commencing life, as he often remarked with nothing other than the invaluable legacy of a good constitution and industrious habits, by the blessing of God, he rapidly rose to a position of wealth and influence. During the later years of his life, it evidently afforded him great pleasure frequently to refer to the incidents of his earlier history, natively commending them to the imitation of his children and others.

He was a man of strong feelings and attachments, free in the expression and firm in the maintenance of his opinions, he was yet exceedingly liberal and charitable, always connecting modifying phraseology where his denunciations were most merited and just. He had an utter disgust of affectation and pretension, but the really deserving ever received his countenance and sympathy.

During his long life he served his country frequently in local civil offices, being twice a representative in the State Legislature. He possessed a quick and ready appreciation of character, and an almost prophetic conception of certain persons future history. While in the General Assembly the late Governor Shunk, was assistant clerk to the House of Representatives. Being brought in frequent contact with the members, Bro. J.——remarked to his colleague, "That young man will one day be our Governor." It is needless to add, that he filled the office for two consecutive terms.

Bro. James united with the Methodist Protestant Church [illegible] ministry of the late Rev. N. Dorsey. His bereaved widow, and some of his older children united with him or soon thereafter. He was most emphatically a good man, warmly attached to the ministers serving the Circuit, his heart, and his purse were ever open for their comfort and support, and by them he should be kindly remembered. It was my melancholy privilege during the occasion of a visit to some relatives, to see our aged and departed friend during his last illness. The interview was mutually tender and affecting. At his solicitation, the students of the village seminary, and the inhabitants of the town and vicinity were hastily summoned to his bedside for worship, when to the really large assemblage of sorrowing friends, the writer discoursed on the blessedness of the prospect of eternal life in Heaven. It was a truly affecting and solemn service, and will linger ineffaceably in the recollection of the writer while life shall last. His disease *Dry Gangrene*, was exceedingly painful, yet says a friend who visited him often during his sickness, "I always found him peaceful, contented and happy, ever resigned to the will God, and trusting in His word." His funeral was largely attended, and the services we learn were most solemn, affecting and impressive, his wife and nine children following his remains to the graveyard of the "Union Church," where they now sleep, to await the trump of the archangel on the resurrection morn. Rev. Thomas Lee, by request of the family conducted the funeral services, preaching from Revelations 22nd and 14th. "*Blessed are they that do His commandments, that they may have a right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city.*" There now survive him nine children, fifty-three grand children, and twenty great-grand children, and his now bereaved widow, for sixty years his faithful, affectionate and devoted wife. May God mercifully sustain her in her age and loneliness, and may they all meet in Heaven.

D. WILSON.

Frederick County, Md., August 17, 1864.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., at the Bedford Hotel, by H. Nicodemus, Esq., Mr. Jacob Aldstadt, and Miss Sarah Ellen Anders, of St. Clair Township.

DIED.

Aug. 29th Ann Amelia daughter of Jonas and Mary Hyssong, Aged 18 years, 1 month 23 days. She was a member of the M. E. church, and died triumphant; leaving a bright testimony of a happy entrance upon a blissful future.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE OF THE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD & COAL CO., PHILADELPHIA, August 30th, 1864.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, will be held at the Office of the Company in Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 13th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of the Bedford Railroad Company, and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, for the consolidation of said Companies, and the merging of the corporate rights, powers and privileges of the Bedford Railroad Company, into the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company; at which meeting a vote by ballot in person or by proxy, will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, of May 15, 1861, in relation to the consolidation of Railroads.

I. P. AUTSEN,
Sept. 2, '64, 2t. *Sec.*

Notice to Tresspassers.

THE Subscribers of St. Clair and Union townships, forewarn all persons from tresdassing on their farms or premises for the purpose of hunting, fishing, gathering greens, berries, or passing through the enclosures.

Jacob Akes,	David Gochenour,
Sarah Gochenour,	Samuel Shafer,
Michael Shafer,	Martin Imler,
John Fickes,	Moses H. Gochenour,

Isaac Russel.

Sept. 2, 1864.—3t.*

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption **Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $60 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,-975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than **Ten Millions a Week.**

Subscriptions will be received by

All National banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks.) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

May 13, 1864-4m.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir*: I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir*: In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that hoarseness of the voice arising from its too frequent public addresses. The effectiveness of the delivery of

JNO. WARNER,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir*:—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with soar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES!

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia where he has purchased a large and select stock of

PHOTO GRAPH FRAMES,

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, of prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00, suitable for the pocket or the parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., &c., taken as low as 25 cents.

Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the Album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery, opposite the Washington Hotel.

Bedford, June 10, 1864. T. R. GETTYS

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flask, $3.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞ !!! Beware!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞ Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞ Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.

mar, 4. 1864—8 mo.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys remaining in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Willism Keeffe, deceased, to and amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, THE 23d DAY OF AUGUST, inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested are requested to attend, as this will be the last notice to persons having claims upon the fund.

JOHN P. REED,
Aug. 12, 1864-2t. Auditor.

$25 REWARD!

WAS lost in the village of Bloody Run on 22nd inst., a SMALL SINGLE CASED GOLD WATCH.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may find, and return the watch to

Saxton Pa., Aug. 29, 1864.
Sept. 2, 1864.—3t. DAVID PUDERBAUGH.

CAUTION.

MY wife has left my bed and board, and I warn any person from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will not pay any of hes accounts.

CLEARVILLE, Aug. 10, 1864.—3t* JOHN HANN.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.

Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentleman:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters, that I concluded to procure a bottle for her use. I am astonishingly recommend it to be an invaluable tonic, and as a remedy for Dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM, Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, a little gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a costly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I see cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. Hermin, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the Wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Factory,

No. 631 ARCH STREET,

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

N. B. We have discontinued the small or 75 cent. size, the Dollar Bottle of the size being much the cheaper to the consumer. The article where "Price One Dollar," is on the wrapper see that etc.

NEW GOODS

AT

OAK HALL!

BLOODY RUN, PA.,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses' & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOS, BALMORAL S AND GAITRS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE!

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &.

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles.

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.

Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

CHEAP CORNER!

FARQUHAR'S

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED!

WE are now receiving at "*Cheap Corner*," a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

TO THE LADIES.

Call and examine our stock of

CALICOES	BALMORALS
DELAINS,	HOOP-SKIRTS,
ALAPACAS	RIBBONS,
SBAWLS,	CUFFS & COLLARS,
HATS,	HEAD NETS,
VAILS,	COMBS,
HOSIERY,	TRIMMINGS.

GENTLEMEN,

Come and see our assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
JEANS,	PANTS,
SATINETTS,	VESTS,
CASSIMERES,	BOOTS
CLOTHS,	GAITERS,
LINENS,	SUSPENDERS,
MUSLINS,	SHIRTS,
DRILLS,	NE'K TIES

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
SPICES,
ALL KINDS.

Tobacco and Segars.

Congress, Flounder, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Segars.

☞ Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Julians Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864-tf.

Wanted.

100 CORDS OF BARK, for which $6.00 per cord, or the highest market price. will be given.

JOHN A. MOWRY.
Survivor of the Firm of Taylor & Mowry.

June 3, 1854,-tf.

HOUSE WANTED.—The advertiser wants to rent a House, or part of a House, in or near the Borough of Bedford, convenient for a family of five or six persons. A fair price will be paid. For further particulars inquire at the office of this paper.

Bedford, Aug. 12, 1864-tf.

LUMBER.

200,000 feet of assorted LUMBER, for sale at Glen Savage Mills.

WANTED,

TEAMS

News and Other Items

VEGETABLE life is more vigorous than animal life. A tree can stand a great deal more hacking than a man.

WHY was Joseph put into the pit? Because there wasn't any room for him in the "family circle."

THE meanest man on record sent in a bill against his wife's estate for half a day's labor attending her funeral.

HE who admits that he has a secret to keep has by doing so, revealed one half of it, and the other will soon follow.

IT is to be hoped that thousands of valient nays have this day been spoken when others would have uttered ruinous yeas.

GOOD men have the fewest fears. He has but one who fears to do wrong. He has a thousand who has overcome that one.

VIRTUES confessed by our foes and vices acknowledges by our friends are probably real.

HE that falls into sin is a man; he that grieves at it is a saint; he that boasts of it is a devil.

PASSIONATES are like rats, and a man's mind like a trap; they get in easily and then perhaps can't get out at all.

A SMALL hospital will hold those statesmen who have impaired their means, not by private carelessness, but carefulness for the public.

THE too frequent use of authority impairs it. If thunder were continued it would excite no more sensation than the noise of a mill.

A CATAMOUNT was caught in a trap, by Barclay Hoyt, of Taylor township, Cambria county, the other day. The animal measured five feet in length.

"MY dear Nicholas," said Lord Strangford, "I am very stupid this morning; my brains are all gone to the dogs." "Poor dogs!" replied his friend.

VOLTAIRE says, "A physician is an unfortunate gentleman, who is every day called upon to perform a miracle—to reconcile health with intemperance.

TRUTHFULNESS—that is, the fact of speaking the truth intentionally and even to the injury of self—is less a branch than a blossom of man's moral strength of character. Weakling *must* lie, *hate* it as much as they may.

"THERE are three umbrellas," said little Nell.—"The hat is one—the smallest; the umbrella is another; and the sky is the third—the greatest of them all, but also the leakiest."

SAID one gentleman of honor to another, "If you don't accept my challenge, I shall post you in the papers." "Go ahead," said the other, "I had rather fill a dozen papers than one coffin."

BEWARE of having time neither to be good nor to be human. He who gives himself leisure will have compassion; he who makes himself an engine will be of iron.

A FAMOUS musician who had made his fortune by marriage, being requested to sing in company, "Permit me," said he, "to imitate the nightingale, who never sings after he has made his nest."

THERE is nothing which so surely takes all the heart and strength and nobleness of character out of a man as the habit of doing from morning till night just what he likes, and doing it because he likes it.

A JEALOUS woman cannot be cured either by word or deed. She resembles a kettle-drum, which, of all instruments, is the most difficult to tune, and keeps in time the shortest time.

QUEEN VICTORIA, it is said, has become insane, and has turned spiritualist. She recently visited the sick bed of the Duke of Marlborough, who was supposed to be dying, and sent a message by him to Prince Albert, her dead husband. The Duke has recovered, and Albert, it is presumed, never received the message.

PEAT SWAMPS ON FIRE.—Several peat swamps along the eastern coast have been on fire for some time past, which accounts for the heavy smoke in the atmosphere within the past few days. It will take much rain to fill the burning swamps and flood out the fires.

FLOATING ISLANDS.—In the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of Sicily, a movable island has been seen of late sometimes rising almost to the surface of the water, and again disappearing quite out of sight. It is supposed to be of volcanic origin, and an English vessel with a cargo of scientific men on board is stationed in the vicinity, watching the phases of the phenomenon.

As the season of recipes is approaching, we give the following.—How to calumniate: If your enemy is a man of retired and studious habits, hint that he has gone mad; if you see him alone at church or theatre, report that he is separated from his wife; and in any case declare he drinks he cant disprove it. If he *drinks* at home. If he walks straight in the street, he may reel in the parlor. Who can say?

SHARP PRACTICE.—A young girl, seventeen years of age, came from Mahaska to this town a few days since, in order to procure a marriage license, and in order to take the oath with a clear consence (?) she placed in her shoes a strap of paper, on which was written the number 18, so that she could swear she was over 18, by which means she secured her license, was forthwith joined to her lover, and returned to her home.—*Knoxville (Iowa) Republican.*

A SINGULAR phenomenon occurred recently on the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, near Wooster, Ohio. All at once the embankment and track disappeared in the most mysterious manner. Upon examination, it was found that about a hundred feet of the road had sunk, and was continuing to sink, while, into the cavity formed, black mud and heavy streams of water gushed from below. With the water there was thrown up a number of eyeless fish, still living. The "sink" is one of great depth, and considerable difficulty will be experienced in filling it.

TIRED OF HIS BOARDING HOUSE.—A prisoner of war advertises from Johnson's Island, in a morning journal, for a substitute to take his place in the military prison there:

WANTED—A substitute to stay here in my place. He must be thirty years old, have a good moral character; A 1 digestive powers, and not addicted to writing poetry. To such an one all the advantages of a strict retirement, army rations and unmitigated watchfulness to prevent them from getting lost are offered for an indefinite period. Address me at block 1, Room 12, Johnson's Island, Military prison, at any time for the next three years, enclosing half a dozen postage stamps.

AZA HARTZ.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE.—There was a young woman left in the care of a house, her master and mistress being in the country. One night on going to bed, when she was undressing herself, she looked into the glass and said:—"How handsome I look in my night-cap!" When she arose in the morning she found the house was robbed. She was taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery, was tried and acquitted. Sometime afterwards, as she was walking in company with a female friend, a man passing her, said:—"How handsome I look in my night-cap!" The expression so forcibly struck her mind that he was the man who robbed the house; she seized hold of him with the utmost intrepidity, and held him fast, assisted by her companion, till she was taken into custody, at which time he confessed he was under the bed. He heard her use the expression previously to his robbing the house and he suffered accordingly.

ANECDOTE.—We have a friend who is a somewhat practical joker, residing near the city. Some time since he had a visit from Professor Wingate, who is a keen trout fisherman. Noticing a pond, the professor inquired—

"Can you fish for trout in that pond?"

"Oh! yes as well as not."

"Possible! where's your rod?"

"I have none. I'm no fisherman. But if you want to try I'll get fishing tackle, and you may try your hand at it."

Early the next morning the professor went to the pond, and whipped it all around, and finally waded in up to his waist, and threw his flies most skillfully, but never raised a fin. As the sun grew tolerably hot, he turned to his friend, who lay under a tree solacing himself with a book and a cigar, and exclaimed—

"I don't believe there is a trout in your pond."

"I don't know that there is."

"Why, you told me there was."

"Oh! no," said our joker, lighting a fresh cigar, "you asked me if you could fish for trout here, and you could as well as not. I've seen folks fish, but I never knew of one being caught here."

A QUAKER said to a gunner, "Friend, I counsel thee to be not bloodshed. But if it be thy design to hit the little man in the blue jacket, point thine engine three inches lower."

FROM THE PRESS OF
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
PHILADELPHIA.

I.

Every Owner of Horses Should Possess a Copy of Mr. Mayhew's Invaluable Book,
JUST PUBLISHED:
MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED
Horse Management,

Containing descriptive remarks upon the Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, Vices, Stalls; likewise a plain account of the Situation, Nature and Value of the various points; together with comments on Grooms, Dealers, Breeders, Breakers and Trainers; also on Carriages and Harness. Embellished with more than 400 Engravings from original designs made expressly for this Work.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. V. S., Author of "The Illustrated Horse Doctor." One Vol. 8vo.

II.

A Companion to the Illustrated Horse Management.

NEW EDITION.

THE
ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR.

Being an accurate and detailed account, accompanied by more than 400 pictorial representations characteristic to the various diseases to which the Equine race are subjected; together with the latest mode of treatment, and all the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.—By Edward Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S., author of several Works on Veterinary Art.

[From the London Globe.]

Every gentleman who possesses or cares for horses would do well to keep this book in his house. Mr. Mayhew's treatment of the worst diseases to which horses are liable is very clearly laid down and the method of keeping horses well and to a prolonged old age, is that of nature, of common sense.

[From the Era.]

No one with the least equine knowledge can require to be told that Mr. Mahew is the man for the task which he has undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished. His high reputation in the veterinary art, and his qualifications as a practiced writer on domestic animals, render him the very person for supplying an intelligent and interesting work on the diseases of the horse, which would be devoid of more professional localities, while, at the same time, his skill as a draughtsman, and humor as a witty observer of life, enabled him to illustrate with his pencil what he had written with his pen. We advisedly say that "The Illustrated Horse Doctor" is the very best book of the kind which we know; and what gives it an essential charm is, that the author so thoroughly sympathizes with the noble animal which he describes . . . We at once pronounce it as scientific, yet intelligible; informing, yet highly amusing; acceptable to the profound horse doctor, yet the work of all others for the book shelves in every gentleman's sanctum. . . . We give it our unqualified approbation and recommendation.

☞ Either of the above books will be sent by mail on receipt of $3.

III

MARK'S PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Peninsular Campaign in Virginia; or, Incidents and Scenes on the Battle-Fields and in Richmond. Illustrated with numerous engravings. By Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D., Chaplain of the 53rd Pennsylvania Regiment.—12mo. Price $1,50.

IV.

WICKERSHAM'S
SCHOOL ECONOMY.

A treatise on the preparation, organization, employments, governments and authorities of schools.

BY JAMES PYLE WICKERSHAM, A. M.

Principal Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, Pa. 12mo. $1,25.

[From the Mass. Teacher.]

We heartily invite the readers of the *Teacher* to examine this excellent volume, believing that it will tend to hasten the time when teaching will be recognized as a profession, and the teacher be as fitted for his work as to command the respect of the wise and good.

[From the Com. School Journal.]

This is an excellent book and we welcome it as a valuable addition to the limited lists of works for teachers.—It was written by an earnest and experienced teacher—by one whose heart is in the great work of Education. It is full of useful hints, suggestions and directions, and no true teacher can read it without profit. We sincerely thank Prof. Wickersham for the preparation of this work. It will be good wherever it may be circulated.

V.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Annals of the army of the Cumberland, comprising Biographies of Leaders and Battles and prominent Rebel Emissaries, of Spies, Smugglers, together with Anecdotes, Incidents, Reminiscences, etc., and Official Reports of the Battle of Stone River. By an Officer. Illustrated with numerous Steel Portraits, Engravings and Maps. 8vo. $3.

The above works will be sent by mail on receipt of the published price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO,
PUBLISHERS, Philadelphia.

July 7, 1864-5t.

ALLEGHANY SEMINARY,
MALE AND FEMALE.
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Penna.
J. W. HUGHES, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence Thursday, August the 8th.

The pleasant location, the morality of the place and the low rate of boarding, render this institution desirable for students.

Boarding, with furnished room, $2.00 per week.
Tuition in English branches, $4.25 per Quarter.
For further information address
J. W. HUGHES.
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

July 8, 1864-tf.

ALLEGHANY.
Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBERG, Pa.

The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution beings Wednesday, April 13.

Terms reasonable. $25 will pay all expenses for a Quarter, (11 weeks.)

For further information, address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
Rainsburg, Bedford co. Pa.

mar. 18 1864—tf.

Sick and Wounded Penna. Volunteers.

Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, may always be had by application to Jos. PARKER, Chief of the Hospital Commission, at the rooms of the Young Mens Christian Association, No. 1004 Chestnut street.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry Twp, Bedford County, dec'd., will be at Public Out-cry, on the premises,

ON SATURDAY, the 20th of AUGUST, 1864,

All the following described Real state viz: all that certain Farm, or Tract of Land, in said Township, late the Mansion Property of said decedent's heirs and others, CONTAINING EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less—about 65 or 70 acres cleared, under Fence—balance well Timbered, and a half Story DWELLING HOUSE with a Good Barn, and other Improvements thereon erected. Also, there is a good young ORCHARD, and plent of fresh running Water APPLE trees.

Sale to commence at One o'clock, P. M. of said day. Terms known on day of sale by

DAMD O. HOOVER,
MOSES H DETWILER.

Afterprice, July 1, 1864-tf.

A DAY! AGENTS WANTED.—TO SELL THE 25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Envelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Holder, 1 Lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves 1 Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Bonnet, 2 for marking Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars; and other information. Also, one beautiful article of Jewelry. Liberal inducements to AGENTS. Send Stamp for Circular.

WEIR & CO.,
43 South Third Street, Phila.

June 17, 1863-3m.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE
FARMERS.

THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE
MACHINE SHOP OF
Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S
CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:
PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis. Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is: to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.

Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
Philadelphia.

jan. 29, 1864—9 mo.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST
$35.00

Pays for a full Coramercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

Pittsburg, Pa.

july 3, 1863—1y.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, they have now open and ready for sale,

A LARGE AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which they will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED CREDIT,

of Six Months; interest added in All Cases, after an account is due and not closed by Note.

Buying For Cash!

THESE ARE THE BEST TERMS WE CAN OFFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!!

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

For sale at the Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS. SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chesnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.

Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

ICE CREAM
And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

April 29, 1864.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.
Bedford, Ma20,'64y.-1y *Agent.*

Subscribers to Bedford Inquirer.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS

PERSONS indebted to me for Subscription, Advertising or Job-Work, will find it to their advantage to pay up, as I have determined to close up my accounts without a useless delay of two or three years. My bills are small and any one who desires to pay can do so without any great inconvenience. So pay up and save costs—as I will sue all indebted to me, for all sums, from Fifty cents upwards. Prompt attention to this notice may save trouble

J. R. DURBORROW.

Bedford, May 27, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES
WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufacturers prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,
PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log bara and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected: also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven cleared, and under fence, with a small Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually Kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, Jan. 1, 1863—tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

PRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOO

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.

pr. 22, 1864—tf.

NEW GOODS
AT
THE BARGAIN STORE OF
G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Schallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands. Queensware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen; together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DE LAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Glover, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

NEW FIRM!
The Rebellion Played Out!
PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods, Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address,
LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER

march 18 1864—tf

HOSTETTERS'
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperients, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decreptitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them,

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligen portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers every where.

HEMBOLD'
Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which she by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, alcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leuchorrhoea or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretion, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM OR MURCURY,

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous diseased and wornout matter.

Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic! Hembold's extract buchu in the great diuretic, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will recompany the medicine.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed, advice grafts. Address letters or information to

H. B. HEMBOLD, Chemist.
104 South tenth st. below Chestnut, Phila.

Hembold's Medical depot, Hembold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Beware of Counterfits and unprincipaled dealers who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Hembold's genuine preparations. Hembold's extract buchu, Hembold's extract Larsaparilla, Hembold's improved rose wash. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Ask for Hembold's, take no other cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

dec. 11, 1863—1y.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING—BEDFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford